应用离散数学

杭州电子科技大学



集合与关系

- 1 集合及其运算
- 2 二元关系及其运算
- 3 二元关系的性质与闭包
- 4 等价关系与划分
- 5 函数
- 6 集合的等势与基数

定义1(子集)

 $\mathcal{C}_{A,B}$ 是两个集合,

■ 若B中每个元素都是A中的元素, 则称B是A的子集, 或A包含B, 记为 $B \subset A$ 。

$$B \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in B \to x \in A)$$

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \land B \subseteq A$$

定理1(空集是一切集合的子集,并且是唯一的)

证明.

■ 对干任意集合A

$$\forall x (x \in \emptyset \to x \in A) \Rightarrow \emptyset \subseteq A$$

■ 假设存在空集∅₁,∅₂,

$$\emptyset_1 \subseteq \emptyset_2, \emptyset_2 \subseteq \emptyset_1 \Rightarrow \emptyset_1 = \emptyset_2$$

定义2(真子集)

1 若 $B \subseteq A$ 且 $A \neq B$,则称B是A的真子集,记为 $B \subset A$ 。

$$B \subset A \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq A \land A \neq B$$

2 A的所有子集构成的集合被成为A的幂集, 记 $\beta \rho(A)$ 或 2^A 。

$$\rho(A) = \{S : S \subseteq A\}$$

例1 (求 $A = \{a, b, c\}$ 的幂集)

解:

$$\begin{split} \rho(A) &= \{\underbrace{\emptyset}_{0\vec{\mathcal{T}}}, \underbrace{\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}}_{1\vec{\mathcal{T}}}, \\ &\underbrace{\{a,b\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}}_{2\vec{\mathcal{T}}}, \underbrace{\{a,b,c\}}_{3\vec{\mathcal{T}}}\} \end{split}$$

定义3(基数)

集合A中元素的"个数"被称为A的基数,记 为Card(A)或|A|

例2 (设
$$|A| = n$$
, 求 $|\rho(A)|$)

$$|\rho(A)| = C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n = 2^n$$

练习: 习题3.1 第1题



定义4(并、交、补)

 $\partial A, B$ 是两个集合, E是全集, 则

- $A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \lor x \in B\}$
- $A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \land x \in B\}$
- $A^c = \{x : x \in E \land x \not\in A\}$







定义5(差、对称差)

$\mathcal{C}_{A,B}$ 是两个集合,则

- $\blacksquare \not \equiv A B = A \cap B^c = \{x : x \in A \land x \not\in B\}$
- 对称差 $A \oplus B = (A B) \cup (B A)$ $= \{x : (x \in A \land x \notin B) \lor (x \in B \land x \notin A)\}$ $= (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$





例3 (设 $A = \{a, b, c\}, B = \{a, x, y\}, \, 全集E = \{a, b, c, x, y, z\}, \, 求$)

$$A \cup B = \{a, b, c, x, y\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{a\}$$

$$A^{c} = \{x, y, z\}$$

$$A - B = \{b, c\}$$

$$B - A = \{x, y\}$$

$$A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$$

$$= (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

$$= \{b, c, x, y\}$$

定理2(集合运算的性质)

- 交換律: $A \cup B = B \cup A$, $A \cap B = B \cap A$
- 结合律: $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$, $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
- β 配律: $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$, $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
- 等幂律: $A \cup A = A$, $A \cap A = A$
- 单位律: $A \cup \emptyset = A, A \cap E = A$

- 零律: $A \cup E = E$, $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$
- 互补律: $A \cup A^c = E$, $A \cap A^c = \emptyset$
- **双补律**: $(A^c)^c = A$
- **吸收律**: $A \cup (A \cap B) = A, A \cap (A \cup B) = A$
- 德摩根律: $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$, $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

$$A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$$

例4 (证明 $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$)

$$x \in A - (B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \land (x \notin B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \land \neg [(x \in B) \lor (x \in C)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \land \neg (x \in B) \land \neg (x \in C))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \land (x \notin B) \land (x \notin C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [(x \in A) \land (x \notin B)] \land [(x \in A) \land (x \notin C)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A - B) \land (x \in A - C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

所以
$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

例5 (证明 $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$)

左式 =
$$(A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)$$

= $[(A \cap B^c) \cup B] \cap [(A \cap B^c) \cup A^c]$
= $(A \cup B) \cap (B^c \cup B) \cap (A \cup A^c) \cap (B^c \cup A^c)$
= $(A \cup B) \cap E \cap E \cap (A^c \cup B^c)$
= $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B)^c$
= $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$

练习2(证明

$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C))$$

$$(A - B) - C = (A - B) \cap C^{c}$$

$$= (A \cap B^{c}) \cap C^{c}$$

$$= A \cap (B^{c} \cap C^{c})$$

$$= A \cap (B \cup C)^{c}$$

$$= A - (B \cup C)$$

证明
$$(A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C)$$
.

$$(A - C) - (B - C) = (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c)^c$$

$$= (A \cap C^c) \cap (B^c \cup C)$$

$$= (A \cap C^c \cap B^c) \cup (A \cap C^c \cap C)$$

$$= (A \cap C^c \cap B^c) \cup \emptyset$$

$$= A \cap C^c \cap B^c$$

$$= (A - B) - C$$

作业: 习题3.1 第2、5题